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TERMS OF THE PAPER,
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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

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Communications.

Correspondence of the Express.

To the Voters of Iredell:

Citizens:—There is a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and this is no less true in Politics than in tyranny and oppression; and most assuredly that period has arrived in the *political* condition of this (we had almost said) ill-fated country.—Time once was, when this great land in which we live was governed by wise, patriotic, intelligent *statesmen*, but a "change has come o'er the spirit of her dream,"—and ere long, if her political relations shall continue to be mismanaged, as they have been, the hopes of the country's future glory will depart, and barely a shadow of her boasted greatness will remain, and she, under existing circumstances, in a political point of view will be little, better than a den of swindlers and a rendesvous for scoundrels!

How is this to be remedied? Shall we tamely submit to the flagrant abuse of power, by which the so called Democracy, has cursed and continues to curse and blight the country and her interests! Candor and justice compel us to say they have none of the spirit of Democracy save the *name*, and if the name were a larceny they would be guilty of *theft* in appropriating it to a party which has principles totally at variance with both the letter and spirit of the Democracy of 1798. In that school Democrats were taught to practice *economy*, in the public disbursements. That was *Jeffersonian* Democracy, but modern politicians who have assumed the name of *Democrat*, have reversed this wholesome maxim and given to it a totally different version, and a totally different mission. And what professions have the leaders not made, and continue to make? What bitter anathemas have they not hurled at all honest parties, who dared to differ with them upon their notions of government? Who are they that have so long warned the country against the dangers of abolitionism, and pointing to Democracy as the only antidote for sectional strife and the only savior for the country and its liberties? Was it not the Democratic party that said so? Have they not made it a standing rule to charge all their opponents with being abolitionists—Southern men and Northern men? Didn't they so charge Gen. Harrison? Henry Clay? Gen. Taylor, who was the owner of a plantation and two hundred slaves in Louisiana? Didn't they charge General Scott with it? Didn't they charge the patriotic Fillmore, who signed the fugitive slave law, with it? And notwithstanding all this—*which party* has furnished *all the Abolition* Presidents the country has ever had?—Who was the first Abolition President ever elected by the people of the United States? Martin Van Buren of New York, a *Democrat*, and the nominee of the Democratic party. Who followed, as the next of kin?—Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, a *Democrat*, also a regular nominee of the Democracy. Who was one John P. Hale, of Massachusetts, a few years ago the abolition candidate for the Presidency? he was a Democrat! And later who was John C. Fremont, of California, the free soil candidate in the last Presidential campaign? he also was a Democrat! And who has lately been elected by Democrats and Abolitionists, Governor of one of the largest slave holding States in the Union? no other than John Letcher, a Democrat and *Abolitionist!* And after all this the Democracy, arrogate that they are the *savior* of the South, when in truth they have been guilty of many and grevious acts to disturb the peace and harmony of the country, and put the rights of the South in greater jeopardy the longer they remain in power. *Mirabile Dictu!* But we stop not here. As we said before, in the last Presidential campaign we were told by the Democracy that it would never do to support Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, because it would ruin the South and destroy the Union! they said. And to prevent this dire calamity, the last and only remedy was to vote for Jas. Buchanan. Has it not been most forcibly verified! Buchanan was elected, and truly a fine time we have had of it! Of all former Administrations, Whig or Locofoco, that has ever shaped the destinies of our nation, for adversity, the administration of James Buchanan is, beyond doubt, the blackest of the black, and filthiest of the filthy—so much as to cause many of the more prominent democrats in the country to disown and repudiate it—and caused one to exclaim in soberness and truth! "From the by-ways and high-ways of the Government, the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insufferable stench." Extravagance of the most prodigal nature—corruption rotten to the very core—and political swindling and misrule have been the predominating elements of the Administration, which we were told by Locofoco forecast, would save the South and preserve the Union.

Millard Fillmore's administration was yelpt at by Locofocos generally as wasteful and extravagant; and retrenchment, reform, and economy, were preached by all the missionaries of the Democratic-Cross, from the frozen snows of Maine to the golden sands of California. All the hounds of political persecution, the snub-nose fice and cropped-eared curs, which Locofocoism could parade, were let loose and went barking at his heels,—and yet how does the administration of James Buchanan compare with Millard Fillmore's? Forty millions per annum was the expenditure of Fillmore, and near *one hundred millions* per annum is the expenditure of Buchanan. A beautiful system of retrenchment and reform, really! Such reform as this we are now beginning to find out Democracy is remarkable for—reform the wrong way!

At this stage of corruption and misrule the enquiry very naturally suggests itself—"why stand ye here idle? Our brethren are already in the field of arms." From distant portions of our State a voice comes up, which tells us that the Opposition party is rising in its might—Whigs and Democrats—to vindicate the cause of justice and of right.

Soon we shall be called upon to sanction the profligate administration of James Buchanan, by voting for *A. M. Scales* for Congress, or repudiate it, by voting against him. Is there any inducement held out to us to re-elect Mr. Scales? He was our Representative the last two years, and what is the result? It is a good old rule that we must "show our Faith by our Works," but Mr. Scales has reversed the rule and prefers to show his works by his faith. "By their fruits ye shall know them"—and inasmuch as Mr. Scales has no fruits by which we can judge him—therefore we know him not. He tells the people in his speeches that he endorses the administration of James Buchanan, as a general thing—and, no doubt, would vote for him again for Prsident. But when questioned by his competitor Gen. Leach, upon the chief features of the Administration, he differs with Mr. Buchanan on every leading measure, except *one*, and the most foolish of them all, to wit—the Utah mission. Why endorse the general policy of Buchanan, and pretend to repudiate the prominent measures of his administration? Simply because Mr. Scales is afraid to do it before the people, knowing very well that there is "rottenness in Denmark."

How did Mr. Scales vote while he was in Congress? He voted against the old soldiers' pension bill, and by voting thus, has said to the old war-worn veteran, "*root hog or die!*"—Did he stop here? No! but he voted against the Agricultural College bill! and in so many words said to North-Carolina, "*root hog or die!*" The representative labors of Mr. Scales in Congress sum up as follows: "I, Alfred M., surnamed Scales, by brevet *Honorable*—I am the Alpha and Omega—the great Ajax of the self-styled Democracy in the Sixth Congressional district of North Carolina—I am the People's Representative. I get $40 per day, lounge upon a sofa that cost $350, and view my whole representative *capacity* in a mirror that cost $1350! That's why I desire to go to Congress—that's my *business*; and the old Soldier, and North Carolina, may watch and take care of themselves,—or in other words they may

Do as I do—go for the man,
Keep what they've got, and get what they can,
Do as I do—make no pretension or claim,
To anything else, but the family name."

Fellow Whigs there is work to do, and the eyes of the Sixth Congressional District are turned upon *Iredell*. Davidson, gallant old Davidson is stirred from centre to circumference.—The patriotic little county of Davie is ripe for the harvest, while the other counties of the district, "though still as the breeze are terrible as the storm," and they all join in one long, loud and imploring exclamation—"*Iredell must* attend the polls in her strength!" "As goes *Iredell* so goes the election."

We have a candidate every way worthy of our suffrages; Gen. Leach is the man for the crisis; the man for the country; a standard-bearer whose height (politically speaking) is full six cubits and a span, and the staff of whose spear is like a weaver's beam." In him are combined all the elements that constitute a good public servant: industry, energy, and nerve; a man of decided ability, and fine oratorical powers; a man who will labor for the good of our country, let us elect him. Now is the time, for we should remember "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood," leads to success. "The surest sign is in the end, when things are at their worst, they sometimes mend."

Let every Whig and others, opposed to James Buchanan's administration go to the polls on the first Thursday in August next, and there do our duty to the country and vote for General Leach, who now upholds the reform banner so gallantly in the canvass.

Smith will carry the First district with the fury of the siroco that sweeps the desert; the persecuted Gilmer will achieve another victory on the plains of Guilford; while the young and gifted Vance, with the irresistible fury of his own mountain torrents, will drive Locofocoism abashed, rebuked, and subdued, into the coves and caves of the Alleghanies. Victory will be ours and triumph crown our labors.

There is a weapon surer yet,
And brighter than a bayonet,
That comes down soft and still
As snow-flakes on the sod,
And executes the Freeman's will,
As lightning does the Will of God."

That "weapon" is the *Ballot-Box*.

A VOTER.

Correspondence of the Iredell Express.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 23.

Messrs. Editors: I had, for four years, promised myself a visit to Chapel Hill during the recent Commencement of the University of N. C. In compliance with my promise, I left Newbern, where I now reside, in the morning train, and arrived at Chapel Hill, sick and way-worn, on the Saturday night before Commencement.—I obtained accommodation at the Union Hotel, where the polite attention of the kind host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, reminded me of the beautiful lines of the poet:

"Who e'er has traveled life's dull round,
Wherever his stages may have been,
Must sigh to think he has always found
His warmest welcome an inn."

On the Sabbath, the Rev. Professor Charles Phillips delivered a very appropriate sermon in the College Chapel, to a large and attentive audience, in which he established the truth that talent and genius unadorned with humble piety, often prove to be curses to their possessors. In the course of his remarks, he said that while he considered the professions of law, medicine and politics as necessary and highly useful to the country, he thought that the divine mission of the minister of the Gospel, the ambassador for Christ is as highly elevated over them all, as Heaven is above earth.

On Sabbath evening, about twilight, I visited the neat and classic Monument erected to the memory of Joseph Caldwell, D. D., in the College grove, opposite to Person Hall.

On the Western side of the monument are inscribed the following lines: "In grateful acknowledgement of their obligations to the first President of this University, Joseph Caldwell, D. D., The President* of the United States, the Governor of North Carolina, and other Alumni, have raised this Monument. A. D. 1847."

On the Eastern side is this inscription; "He was an early, conspicuous and devoted advocate of Common Schools and Internal Improvements in North Carolina." On the Southern side is this inscription: "Born at Lamington, New Jersy, April 21st, 1773. Professor of Mathematics in this University—1796. Died at Chapel Hill, January 27th, 1825." And on the Northern side is this inscription: "Near him repose the remains of his beloved wife, Helen Caldwell." While looking at the Monument, and taking a brief, retrospective view of the important services rendered by him to North Carolina and the world, as President of the University, as a sagacious, prudent and far-seeing statesman, but above all, as a devotedly pious minister of the Gospel, I was reminded of the following lines of one of England's most gifted poets in which he compares the death of a Christian to the sun setting in a clear sky:

"As sets the sun which goes not down behind the darkened west;
Nor hides obscured amid the tempests of the sky;
But melts away into the light of heaven."

While I was thus reflecting the following Elegy was suggested to my mind:

"Let the monumental marble rise,
Pointing to his now native skies;
Inscribe his bright, glorious name
High on the enduring scroll of fame.
Many there are who have been great,
In war, and in the affairs of State;
Whose noble deeds of high renown
Their brows with unfading laurels crown.
Each thought and feeling so refined,
Was the express image of his mind.
Imbued with heaven-born piety,
He was great in innate purity;
Great, unlike Cæsar stained with blood;
But only great as he was good."

On Monday night, the Rev. Dr. Dogget, of Richmond, Va., delivered the Anniversary Sermon. His text is the 17th chap. of the Acts of the Apostles, and part of the 15th verse: "And they that conducted Paul brought him to Athens." Athens, said he, was, at that time, the most refined, and most magnificent city on the earth. She was a School, a Lyceum, the University of the world. The most renowned philosophers from all other countries visited her to receive instruction in the schools of Socrates and Plato. The most distinguished orators from all nations assembled there to listen to the thrilling eloquence which fell from the lips of Demosthenes and Pericles. The most gifted poets caught fresh inspiration from the poems recited by Homer and other kindred spirits. The most eminent sculptors and painters added new lustre to their works of art, by visiting the studios and galleries of the world's great masters. To this magnificent city the great Apostle of the Gentiles was sent on his heavenly mission. We may naturally suppose that he landed through the Piræus.—Like a wise and prudent General, he reconnoitred the city. Let us, therefore, behold him in the positions which he selected. The streets. The Synagogue. The Agora. The Areopagus. As he traversed the streets, he saw a wilderness of splendid statues erected to gods and deified heroes; (for a celebrated author has remarked that there were as many different gods as men in the city of Athens,) and among them he observed an altar erected to "The Unknown God;" which fact he selected as the subject of his discourse, when he introduced the new religion to the citizens of Athens in an oration which, for eloquence and force of argument, has never been equaled. We next hear of him in the synagogue; and afterwards at the Agora; for the sacred historian informs us, that "he disputed in the synagogue with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met with him." In the synagogue he disputed, or, as it might be translated, reasoned with Jews, to whose sect he had so recently belonged, and thus took advantage of this opportunity to convince them of the truth and power of the new religion to which he had been converted. The Greek word agora might have been better translated forum or place for the public discussion of interesting topics, than market. It was a splendid edifice at the foot of Mars' hill, in which the sages, philosophers, statesmen, historians, orators, poets, artisans, and the citizens of Athens, generally, met during the evenings, for the purpose of engaging with each other, in familiar conversation about the news and the exciting political events of the day; and the peculiar tenets of each of the schools of philosophy. In these assemblies, therefore, he had a favorable opportunity, every day, to "preach unto them Jesus, and the resurrection." It was in the Agora, as the sacred historian informs us, that "certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics encountered him. And some said, What will this babbler say? other some, He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods: because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection. And they took him, and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest is?" In the Areopagus, which was a large and magnificent edifice, was held the court of Athens. It was before an assembly of the most learned judges in the world; and in the same hall where Socrates was condemned to drink hemlock, for corrupting the minds of the youths of the city, as the judges said, by teaching them that the soul is immortal, that Paul boldly proclaimed the divine doctrines of what was then called, "The new Religion." For, as the sacred historian further informs us, "Then Paul stood forth in the midst of Mars' hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you, &c." And although that occasion seemed, at first, highly unfavorable; for the sacred historian informs us, that, "When they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked: and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter;" yet Paul gained converts; for he also states, that, "Howbeit certain men clave unto him, and believed: among the which was Dionysius the Arcopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them." And thus was introduced into idolatrous Athens, the "new Religion" which is speedily demolishing idolatry and the systems of Pantheism and a false philosophy." Young gentlemen of the University, said Dr. Dogget, I have thus contrasted Paul with the wisest, and most learned men of the age in which he lived, to show you how infinitely more important and elevated are the divine doctrines which he promulgated than the false dogmas and the false systems of philosophy proclaimed by them. I have placed Paul before you, as one whose character is worthy of imitation. In conclusion, let me entreat you to embrace the holy religion of the Bible of which Paul was such an able and fearless advocate; and then it is well with you in time and eternity.

On Wednesday, in the forenoon, the oration for the two Literary Societies, was delivered by Hon. Duncan K. McRae of Newbern, N. C., who in a most eloquent speech established the important truth, that men of talents have accomplished nearly all that is good and useful for the world: but men of genius have done very little. He very forcibly and aptly illustrated his subject by introducing as examples the most illustrious characters of ancient and modern times. His oration for strength of thought, beauty and refinement of language, force of argument, the amount of valuable information which it contained, and the eloquence with which it was delivered, has never been surpassed by any similar oration delivered at the University, on a like occasion. In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Hooper represented the Alumni; and delivered an oration remarkable for its chaste and pure classical language, in which he passed so speedily from "Grave to gay; from lively to severe," as to cause the feelings of his auditors to change from peals of laughter to tears, by a very sudden transition. The fact that the oration is worthy of the reputation of Dr. Hooper is a sufficient Eulogium. I would furnish you with a more extensive synopsis of the orations of the Rev. Dr. Hooper and Hon. Mr. McRae, but I have been informed that they will be published hereafter. I deem it unnecessary to relate in detail the regular exercises of the day of Commencement, as most of the readers of the Express are familiar with them. I will therefore conclude this communication, by merely stating that the young gentlemen of the graduating class, acquitted themselves in such a manner as to reflect honor upon themselves and the University; and to add to the deservedly high reputation of the Faculty.

R. G. A.

Miscellaneous.

Which was the Gentleman?

'Charles wants me to go to the party to-morrow night,' said one lady to another, as the two sat in a comfortable parlor chatting and knitting.

'La! well, why don't you go, dear?' asked Mrs. Lawrence. 'I'm sure I would go if Henry asked me; I havn't been in company for such a long time, that I really think it would do me good.'

'That's just what Charley says, and he told me Henry said that he would take you if I would go.'

'La! did he? why he didn't say anything to me about it; to be sure I'll go if you will. I'll just fix up my old brown silk, and put a new ribbon on my cap; we are old fashioned folks, you know, and it wont matter how we dress.'

'I might have gone often,' said Mrs. Abrams, placidly smoothing the fold of her gown; 'but somehow I never wanted to; Charles is dreadful anxious that I should see Miss Somebody, I forget who, some one he has taken a great fancy to: and I think whoever Charles likes, must be a little extra, so I am anxious, for a wonder, to go.—Well, good morning; I put my bread to risin,' and if I don't hurry it will be over the pans.'

When Henry came home to tea he was surprised and a little disappointed to hear his mother say that she would go with him the following evening. As Mrs. Lawrence had said, both of the mothers were plain, old fashioned people. They had once been poor, both had been widows, but by much thrift and economy had managed to give their sons a good education, and they were both now rising young men, with a fortune in prospect. Both being handsome, eloquent, and fascinating, they were much admired by the ladies, and it was strange that they arrived, one at the age of twenty-eight, and the other at thirty, without selecting wives for themselves.

The night of the party came. Henry Lawrence surveyed his mother with a critical eye as she came down stairs, handkerchief in hand, attired for the occasion.

'Haven't you a smaller handkerchief than that?' he asked, when she spread it on her lap preparatory to adjusting her dress cap in to carry, that she might not get it jammed.

'La, yes, but this is the nicest,' she replied. 'I put this great piece of lace around it a purpose; why! don't you like it?'

'It isn't genteel. Have you got a smaller one?'

'La, yes; if you say so, I'll get one of them little mites of things; but this one is more to my taste.'

'Well, we must start now. I shall be under the necessity of leaving you for a while when you get there, as I have to go for a young lady.'

'Oh, yes,' said the cheerful old mother, 'I shan't mind staying, and looking at the folks as they come in; it's natural for young folks to like young folks,' she said to herself, as she went up stairs to get her bonnet and shawl.

They walked nearly a mile; the rooms were just lighted when they arrived. Henry put his mother in charge of the lady's maid, and wished her to stay in the dressing-room till he came after her; and then, hiring an expensive carriage, he drove a quarter of a mile for a young lady of seventeen to whom he had offered his escort. Mrs. Lawrence sat contentedly chatting with the waiting-maid, while the guests came to unshawl, many of whom wondered who that queer old lady was.

Charles Abrams came home to supper that same night in high glee.—'Well, mother!' as the old lady in a plain gray dress greeted him at the table, 'you look so nice! what a pretty cap you've got and there—I meant to buy you a more stylish fan but this is rather pretty, if it is plain.'

'Oh, yes, this is good enough for an old woman,' said his mother, laughing.

'Nothing is good enough for you, mother, in my estimation,' replied Charles, drinking his tea. 'Are you all ready?—because I have sent for a carriage and it will be here in a few moments. You won't object, I suppose, to riding with another lady, the very one, by the by, I am anxious for you to see.'

'I am ready,' said his mother, smiling, 'and I shall be very happy to ride with your friend; is it far from here?'

'Only half a mile,' he replied, rising from the table, 'and there is the carriage.'

Henry Lawrence entered the beautiful parlors with his mother on his arm, walked half sheepishly to the hostess and presented her, then looked her out a corner where she might sit, if possible, unnoticed, and where her old fashioned sayings, and quaint, ungrammatical expressions, would not be called out. After seating her, he hurried away and again entered with a dashing, showy girl, sparkling with jewels, whom he kept on his arm longer than etiquette required, and to whom he never mentioned his mother, fearing her ideas of gentility and modern elegance might receive a shock from which she would not recover.

Charles Abrams, on the contrary, entered with his mother on one arm and a beautiful girl, splendidly, yet modestly dressed, on the other. Conducting both to seats, he led up his friends as he met them, and introduced his mother with as much grace, and proudly, too, as if he had said: 'All I am I owe to this excellent woman.'—And he walked with her, in fact showing her more attention than the young lady, who it was plain to see had won his love.

"I do not see Mrs. Lawrence," said his mother on one of these occasions. "I am afraid she didn't come. I have seen Henry several times with a very handsome young lady."

"We will walk through the rooms," responded Charles. "I am certain she came." They found her at last, sitting contentedly, but with a somewhat worried look upon her countenance, as if she was not enjoying the evening as she wished.

"We have been looking for you," said Mrs. Abrams. "Why do you not come out among the crowd?"

"Oh, they are all strangers to me, you know," said Mrs. Lawrence, quietly.

"So they were to me," said the other; "but Charles has been introducing me to so many that I fee tolerably acquainted."

A look almost of pain passed over the pale face of her friend. Henry had been near her but once during the evening, and then to request not to shew her pocket-handkerchief too much, as it had an old fashioned mark upon it. He had not brought the stylish young girl and made her acquainted with the one on whom he had resolved to bestow his affections, for she was intensely fashionable, and he was weak-minded enough to believe that a presentation would injure his suit.

"Are you not going to take your mother in to supper?" asked Charles of Henry. The latter had only the lady of his affections, the former his mother one side and his affianced on the other.

"I am coming back for her," said Henry, blushing scarlet.

The young lady gazed towards him inquiringly. "Is your mother here," she asked. "I should so like to see her."

"I will bring her presently," said Henry; but the mischief was done.—When the young lady saw the plain, old-fashioned woman, with he homely common sense, she saw the heartlessness of the man who professed, by action at least, to love her, and from that moment he lost all charm in her eyes. To Charles' betrothed, on the contrary, the young man could, in the heartless face of fashion show respect to gray hairs, and love, manly and noble, to the plain, illiterate mother who had reared him above all petty pride, all littleness of character; and she gazed at him with humid eyes, and with feelings that would have been more precious to him, could he have known them, than her sweetest words.

Reader, which was the gentleman?

A Chapter about Women.

Rather a queer title, isn't it? But then, you see, we have a queer subject to write about, whether you consider them morally, physically, pathologically, or any other way you choose to go at it. There is no subject in the world that admits of such a variety of treatment, and of a hundred different men with the question laid before them, probably no two of them would look at it in the same light. One would treat woman as a moral institution, looking at her from a religious point of view. Another would only look at her physically, paying particular attention to her different points of beauty. And thus they would reason, each after his own heart.

But they are strange creatures, very strange, indeed!

For instance, there is the beautiful woman, and, by the way, every one thinks it is she, but some of them must be mistaken. But, nevertheless and notwithstanding, there are many really beautiful women, and unlike fruits and flowers, they are confined to no particular place; neither do they belong to any particular station in life. We find them in city and country, in the lordly hall or the log cabin, at the piano or the wash-tub. We may find them gathering grapes in Italy, playing whist in France, chasing foxes in England, painting lips in Circassia, grinding corn in Africa, smoking cigarettos in Cuba, or flirting in the United States. And everywhere she is the same, whether she be thrumming the piano in the palace, killing bedbugs in the hotel, or picking geese in a cow-stable. Everywhere she receives the same homage, and is apt to be the same wilful, capricious creature, unless endowed with an extra portion of good hard sense.

And when a woman knows that she is beautiful, she will take any quantity of pains to let everybody else know it. Look at the style of bonnets,—nothing more than a bunch of ribbons, flowers and laces, perched upon the back of her head. These are worn to show their hair, and in order that no shadow may rest upon their fair faces. And those short dresses and crinoline,—what are they for but to show a pair of pretty feet? for if a woman has pretty feet and ankles she is certain to manage that they may be seen.—They are skillful tacticians—pretty women are, and woe be unto the poor wight who puts his whole trust in them!

Then there is the ugly woman—not merely homely, but decidedly and incontrovertibly *ugly*: she who frightens the children, turns milk sour, and is guilty of other eccentric actions.—Ladies, you needn't get wrathy with us about it, for the description fits some of you, though we are happy to state that your number is few. Nevertheless, we have seen some such, and we could not help considering them out of place—a kind of *lusus naturæ*, for whom there is no suitable apology.—And yet, they are usually good natured—unless, indeed, they are so positively ugly that they can't get into a good humor—then their case is a bad one. There is no woman who will admit that she belongs to this catalogue, and we are too gallant to tell them that they do. And it is another remarkable fact that few ugly women die old maids. We are not able to explain the cause of this, but it is so. We never recollect to have seen but two really ugly old maids in our life, and they were so decidedly homely that we presume they never could face a man long enough for him to pop the question at them!

Then there is the haughty woman—she whom pride of beauty and wealth hath made vain as any peacock. See how she turns up her delicate little nose when Mr. Jackplane presumes to address her, she being entirely oblivious of the fact that her father was a manufacturer of sausages! Observe the smile of scorn which curls her nether lip because Lapstone bows to her in the street. Has she forgotten that her paternal grandfather was a hod carrier? Is she any better in her "purple and fine linen" than he was in his "hodden gray?" We trow not. Yet she plays out a brief existence, and descends to the tomb, "unhonored and unsung," because she has never done anything which can live in the hearts of her fellow creatures, after she has traversed the trackless river of Death.

Anon we come to the willful woman, and she is doubtless the most perverse specimen of feminine divinity that ever wore hoops two yards in diameter.—You had as well undertake to foretell the verdict of a petit jury as to form any opinion as to what course she will pursue on any given occasion. She will ride the most dangerous horse, cross the most slippery foot-log, climb the steepest precipice, at the risk of getting her precious neck broke, because somebody has told her not to do so.—She refuses to marry the man she loves, lest he should think he influenced her will, and runs away with Augustus Frizzle, for nothing else than that she heard her father threaten to apply the toe of his boot to his "fabled seat of honor."

There are many other kinds of women, about whom we have no space to speak at present, so we will content ourself with what we have said. Sometime, perhaps, we will continue the subject.

Whiskey and Hard Times.

We rarely ever meet with a man who is complaining of poverty, want of work and money, but what these complaints come up from behind the fumes of whiskey, and whose misfortunes are not traceable to bad habits and worse whiskey. And this is the way their money has gone and for which their labor has been wasted.—Whiskey *must* be had, at whatever cost or sacrifice. We have never yet known money to be so scarce, bread so dear, or employment so difficult to obtain, but that every deluded slave to pernicious habits could manage, somehow, "by hook or by crook," to find the "wherewithal" necessary for feeding and keeping alive the most depraved and ruinous appetences that ever get hold of the human organism.

It is a frightful fact that the people of the United States are now consuming annually about eight million gallons of intoxicating liquors, at a cost of not less than thirty-four millions four hundred thousand dollars! Surely we are "a nation of drunkards."

Viewing this matter, then, simply in the light of *economy*, it seems to us that intelligent people should be aroused to the necessity of taking measures at once, that will lead to the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic. But when we add to this immense drain on the pockets of the people, the many social and moral evils—the hearts riven, the homes desolated, the hopes blighted, the minds beastialized, all through the working of this Heaven-defying traffic in liquid poisons—when *these* are thrown in the scale, the weight of argument in favor of prohibition becomes irresistible to every mind not "blinded by the god of this world."—*Spirit of the Age.*

Young man, abstain from all intoxicating liquors.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
Friday, July 15, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. J. M. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Candidates' Appointments.

East Bend, Yadkin, Friday, July 15;
Rockford, Surry, Saturday, July 16.
Little River, Alexander, Monday, July 18;
Gortney's, Alexander, Tuesday, July 19;
Mt. Mourne, Iredell, Wednesday, July 20;
Brown's, Iredell, Thursday, July 21;
Taylor's Springs, Iredell, Friday, July 22;
Healing Springs, Davidson, Sat., July 23;
Brown's Mills, Surry, Monday, July 25,
Leach alone;
Alleghany Court, Tuesday, July 26;
Chesnut Hill, Ashe, Wednesday, July 27;
North Fork, Ashe, Thursday, July 28;
Glade Creek, Alleghany, Friday, July 29.

☞ Several interesting Communications will be found on the First page.

☞ As our list of subscribers is daily increasing, we re-publish our tables showing the extraordinary extravagance of the Government. We precede those heretofore given by a statement of disbursements for the fiscal year just ended. Let no one fail to peruse carefully the articles headed "Read and Reflect."

Montgomery's Patent Fan Mills.

We have received from Baltimore, and now to be seen at the depot, several Fan Mills of Montgomery & Brother's celebrated manufacture. They are the best in use. A *good* Fan Mill is what every farmer ought to have, and after trying Montgomery's they will have *no other*. See advertisement in another column.

Nice Presents.

We thank the lady of Mr. William F. Cowan of this county, for a half bushel of nice red June Apples; also, T. J. Barkley for a peck of Beans.

Good Cropping.

Mr. Hugh Reynolds of this place has informed us that he secured from one acre and a half of land, forty-five bushels of wheat.—Of course we shall have sent to us a bag of flour.

N. C. Planter.

We have received the July number of this valuable Agricultural Journal, and recommend it as the best publication of the kind issued in the country. Price $1 per year, address A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina College.

We have been presented with a neat pamphlet entitled "Prospectus of the First Session of North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C." It originally was the Western Carolina Male Academy, and has been in operation four years. It was founded by the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but is said to be under no ecclesiastical restrictions, being free in all its arrangements and discipline.

Olin High School.

Prof. A. H. Merritt, A. M., is now the Principal of this institution of learning. Olin always a good school, will now take still higher rank among the Colleges in our State for excellence in training the minds of youth.—Prof. Merritt is a native of Chatham county, an upper Graduate of the State University, and a gentleman of polished manners, with literary qualifications of the first grade. See advertisement of Olin High School in another column.

Explanatory.

We have received a letter from an esteemed friend in this county, who is a Democrat, deprecating the controversy which for several weeks has been waged between the *Express* and Salisbury *Banner*. We need not assure our Democrat friend, for he knows it already, being a reader of both journals, that the Express was not the first assailant, and has acted on the defensive merely, from the beginning. It has, for years, been made a practice with locofoco editors of a certain calibre, to vilify and slander with the slime from their ulcerous throats, all who might dare to oppose their peculiar dogmas and self-interests. And of this class are the *Banner* and a few other sheets we wot of. Without the capacity to discuss a question with fairness, and no inclination to use decent language in such arguments as they put forth—they seek to triumph by the use of offensive epithets, the tendency, often the object, of which, is, to produce retort and recrimination, with the view of diverting attention from essential questions, to wrangles and disputes, of a different character. Such scheming the public well understand.

A Falehood Exposed.

In a late issue of the Winston *Sentinel* there appeared a communication signed "Dark-Corner," with the caption "Brushy Mountains," which is as false as the heart of the writer is depraved or his mind ignorant, wherein Gen. Leach is charged with having been a member of the "last Legislature" and voted against the removal of Glenn's mill-dam in the Yadkin river. Now Gen. Leach was not a member of the "last Legislature," and therefore could *not* have voted against the removal of Glenn's mill-dam, or upon any question. But it suited the purpose of "Dark-Corner," who, by the way, must be a veritable *ass* to write this falehood, and the *Sentinel* to publish it, without a correction!

The Sentinel editor was, himself, a Clerk to the House of Commons of the "last Legislature" and certainly *knew* that Gen. Leach, whom his grovelling correspondent has attempted to slander, was not in the Legislture, but still he publishes the falsehood to deceive any that can be imposed upon.

Gen. Walkup Continues.

We are pleased to learn from the last *Argus* that Gen. Walkup will not withdraw, but will continue in the field against Craige.—Noble resolution. Let the Opposition now as nobly elect him, which they can do easily by rallying their forces and going to the polls. We subjoin from the *Argus* the following:

At a late hour on Wednesday afternoon we received a note from General Walkup, in which he says:

"I have concluded to run through this canvass and do the best in my power at this late stage. I will not have *time* to canvass the District, and may not be in Anson county.—They will not need me in that whole-souled old Whig region; but if I can be among you I will do so. I cannot get to your Court as I must be in Lincoln and Shelby and Charlotte next week. I will be at Newton in Catawba County, and Concord in Cabarrus on next week following, viz: I expect to be in Newton third Monday, and Wednesday following in Concord during the Court week.

"After mature consideration, and at the pressing solicitation of many friends in all parts of the District, I am now in for the war!"

The Salisbury Banner.

The filthy buzzard who presides as the editor of the Salisbury *Banner*, devotes several vile articles, in his last issue, to a notice of the Express, and endeavors to be personally offensive to us. So shameless has the hypocrite become, towards political opponents, that anything but filth belched from his foul stomach, would be surprising to the public, and we look for it, each week, with the appearance of the Banner. The editor of the Banner presumes, that for his manner in conducting his sheet, he will find security from merited chastisement in his own *pusillanimity* of corporeal functions, if not meanness of soul; but even this may not always avail him. The "*privy* Counsellor" of Mr. Buchanan, who does the *dirty* work for his party in Salisbury, in maligning his superiors of the Opposition, is an abortion, one who came into the world *not* made in the image of the Creator, like men; and his moral organization is more depraved than his figure is offensive and contemptible in the sight of all beholders. True, the Banner man did not make himself; nor has he the control of his own actions—being the *property* of others, little better than himself. The editor of the Banner is one who, will write or say anything against an opponent for a "peck of potatoes," and then swear to the *lie!* His reputation for truth is no better than any other vile slanderer—and his hypocrisy is upon a par with the other base qualities of his heart.

With such a creature it is useless to argue a point—for depravity has dethroned reason in his mind, and stupidity has supplanted intellect! But what is the use to tell what everybody knows? We now dismiss the Banner for whatever its editor may be worth, and that's *nothing*—mentally, physically, and morally.

Sticks to His Sins.

"Hereafter we shall pay no manner of attention to the Express's personal abuse, every disparaging word of which we leave to be branded by those who know us best as either ignorant or malicious falsehoods."—*Salisbury Banner.*

The truth told of the Banner shows it up in a sufficiently unenviable light; falsehood would only be necessary to give it an appearance of decency. If there was any thing like "personal abuse" in our previous articles about the Banner's veracity, that paper brought it upon itself. But we guess there was none, as it is not considered "personally abusive" to tell an old sinner of his brazen iniquities. We asked the rickety-minded and venerable Tom-Tit of the Banner to correct three foul-mouthed, malicious, and wicked slanders which he had published. He did not make the correction, and yet, at first, he dared not deny that he had perpetrated the falsehoods. But in the above excerpt, he intimates a wish that others should make the denial for him. No truthful person will do so. Every one who has paid any attention to the "passage at arms" between us, knows very well that we have charged nothing upon the Banner which is not strictly and religiously true. If the editor of the Banner were put upon oath as to the specific charges of misstatement we made against him, unless *even he* is more depraved than we are willing to believe him to be, he would be forced to admit the truth of those charges. If he did not do so, he would turn from the Sacred Volume a perjured wretch. And he knows it. He ought to have made the corrections asked for. It was his duty as a gentleman and Christian to do so. He preferred, however, to act upon the principle upon which he almost invariably acts, "that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." We do not like the principle; and hence our strictures upon his course of conduct—not upon his conduct as a Christian, as he complains of, for that would have been as much a paradox as to speak of the virtues of Satan—but upon his conduct as a base, unscrupulous hypocrite. All we ask at his hands for gentlemen of the National American Whig party, is truth. If he vouchsafe not this, he shall not escape us. This he may confidently rely upon. The half of his misdeeds have not yet been enumerated.

Scales and the Old Soldier.

Mr. Scales attempts to escape popular odium on account of his voting against the needy and suffering old soldiers, by pretending that he wanted to save the people's money!

When the Washington Police Bill came up, proposing to give the President the power to *pension*, in the Federal City, two hundred lazy fellows, foreigners as well as natives, at the rate of seven hundred and thirty dollars each year, Mr. Scales found no objection to this bill. He forgot the people and their money then! He could speak and vote for this bill,—money plenty then! In substance, when it was proposed to provide the ways and means to pay the board and lodging of political, friends, whilst sojourning in Washington begging for office, he was very ready and willing to grant the desired boon! But, mark ye, when the poor, suffering, decrepit soldier came to Mr. Scales' door and solicited his aid to enable him (the soldier) to procure the necessaries of life, (clothes, bread and meat)—the very man who had risked his life and often suffered extreme cold and hunger to save his country,—to this man, who only asked some six or eight dollars per month for the few remaining days left for him on earth, Mr. Scales turned the cold shoulder. with the heart-sickening reply:—"The government has no money for you. We must pay the office-seekers whilst they remain in Washington, in the character of police men, two dollars per day;—we must pay their chiefs from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars each per year;—Members of Congress must have their three thousand dollars each per year, and *extras* and *sundries*, cannot say how much, besides mileage. We have made large contracts with our friends for mail steamers, and mail contracts over land to California, to meet which we need millions.—We have made arrangements to spend millions in carrying out large contracts for grain provisions, wagons, carts, horses, mules, &c., at prices ten times their real worth. We have millions to expend in furnishing the various Departments. We have hundreds and thousands of appointments and appointees, that require millions more. We have thousands of editors and printers to pay, (for instance Mr. Alspaugh of the Sentinel, for advertising that we want lumber in Maine,) in fact, so many, so great, and so urgent are the claims of our own friends upon us for money, that we have *none for you, soldiers!*—And besides all this, the President wants thirty millions of dollars, simply to broach the subject of buying Cuba from Spain. He also wants the control of the Navy and Army, to take charge of the affairs of several neighboring nations;—and to gratify our President in these things, there is no telling how many millions we will need, and you, *old soldiers*, positively can't have a dime, for you neither need nor deserve money! Your fighting days are over—you can only vote,—and one half of you, from age and infirmity, cannot even get to the polls! The fact is, to be candid, we are in a push, and must divide out the money among those who can get for us the most votes. There is our friend Alspaugh, and others, must be paid some money,—to be sure some more than you ask, but they can do us more good than you can. And besides all this, the President will soon want some two or three hundred millions to build a Railroad to California. To be sure, I tell the people, in order to get their votes, that I am opposed to the Protectorate, the $30,000,000 bribe for Cuba, and the $300,000,000 for the Pacific Railroad. But I am the defender of the President, who is for all these things; I am in favor of keeping him ot some such person at the head of affairs, who is for all these things; and it is the same thing as if I were for them myself;—and it is a clear case, we have no money for the soldiers of 1812.

Now when Mr. Scales, in his dialogue with these old soldiers, made them so happy, and made the tears stream down their cheeks for his *patriotic* and *magnanimous* efforts to save the public money, by denying them pensions, (!) if some one had mentioned to these good old men how the public money was really expended, and put on their dimmed eyes spectacles, so that they might look over the items and see (which they would certainly, if fairly dealt with,) that such men as Alspaugh get more of the public money for doing nothing of any real service to the country, than was proposed to be given to them! We would really be glad if Mr. Scales would approach a few of the old soldiers in this way, and then inform us candidly, what seemed to be their emotions. Let him tell the old soldiers how much he was willing to give these lazy policemen in Washington City, and then report the result in his political speeches, and we will, perhaps, be better able to see and know how the old soldiers and their friends respect his political labors.—*Salem Press.*

New Advertisements.

See advertisement of "Wanted, a Young Man to go to Texas."

Also, the one "Cook Wanted."

Mr. Scales and the Utah Mission.

Mr. Scales in all of his speeches upon the stump declares without qualification, that the war which the President has waged upon the Mormons, meets with his unqualified approbation, and of course the manner of conducting it, also; which war, it would appear, is to have no ending, and costing to conduct it the sum of untold millions of dollars!! Mr. Scales and Buchanan could not have devised a more ruinous drain upon the revenues of the country than this same Mormon war, the design of which seems to be to squander upon favorites vast sums of the people's hard-earned cash. The following which we copy from the New York *Express* will not only show the enormous cost of this war, in a few items, but the enormous swindling allowed to be practiced upon the government by men having the control of this business.

How the Administration "Retrenches and Reforms"—A $400,000 Flour Speculation.

A Correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writing from Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, under date June 3d, furnishes some startling facts respecting the contract for furnishing the army in Utah with Flour for the ensuing year.

The lucky contractors, it seems, are John Holliday and Col. Martin, who receive $28 60 cents for every 100 pounds of flour they furnish. The average daily consumption by the Camp, is not less than 5,000 pounds, making the annual consumption about 2,000,000 pounds.

Now, when it is remembered that Messrs. Wm. Martin and E. P. Stanton offered to furnish the supply of flour at $10 per 100 lbs., and that Mr. J. C. Little agreed to take the same contract for $7 50 per 100 pounds, is it not strange that Messrs. Holliday and Martin have been awarded this contract at $28 60 per 100 pounds? Does it not look like collusion on the part of those in Authority?

And this is by no means the worst feature in the case. For, says the Democrat Correspondent, "the quality of flour manufactured in this Territory is of the poorest description, and would pass for "sweepings" at any market in the States."

It appears that since the arrival of the contractors (Holliday and Martin,) they have been contracting for this sort of flour, at from $5 to $8 per 100 pounds. Were they to pay $8 for all they buy, it would only require an outlay of $160,000 to complete their contract with the Government, leaving them the snug little sum of *four hundred and twelve thousand dollars*. Now if, as this correspondent thinks to be correct, there are *four* partners in the arrangement, they will realize *one hundred thousand dollars each* and be at no trouble or risk. The entire wages of the men employed in the Quarter Masters Department for a whole year, would not amount to one-half the sum squandered on this flour contract alone.

To what purpose do we hear this cry about retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, while the heads of departments are permitted thus to lavish upon contractors hundreds of thousands of the people's money? We shall not be surprised to learn, when the expenses of sending out the army to Utah to make peace with Brigham Young are footed up, that the profits of speculators connected with the expedition exceed by thousands of dollars all the other expenditures.

Now we would like for Mr. Scales to be able to show that *he* is not concerned in this Utah flour speculation. The statement says there are four partners, and the rational inference is that Mr. Scales is one of them, hence his approval of the Mormon war, and no other leading measure of Mr. Buchanan's administrrtion—so he *says*. Will Scales enlighten the public mind upon this subject?

Another Democrat Caught.

The contest between Gen. Leach and Mr, Scales has turned mainly upon the extravagance of the Administration as shown up in a pamphlet published in Virginia and re-printed at the Salem Press office, entitled "What it costs to be governed," in which extracts are made from speeches from Mr. Stephens and other Democrats, and from official documents. The facts there stated, being destructive to the prospects of Scales, he and his friends have resorted to the bold and unscrupulous plan of a denial of their verity. An extract from the speech of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in which he denounced the extravagance of his own party administration, and said that government ought to be administered for *forty millions of dollars*, is denied by the Winston Sentinel. Yet it is undoubtedly *genuine*. *We ourselves* cut it from a speech of Mr. Stepens in Congress during the late session.—The Sentinel goes further and pronounces the whole pamphlet a tissue of falsehoods, though in the same breath it admits that it has never seen the pamphlet!

A part of the pamphlet makes extracts from a Report of the Contingent Expenses of Congress, by J. C. Allen, the Democratic Clerk of the House of Representatives, including $1350 for a looking-glass, with many thousands for other looking-glasses, combs, hair-brushes, &c., &c., Both the Sentinel and Mr. Scales denied that the Clerk had ever made any report of the kind, pronouncing it false and slanderous. But Gen. Leach wrote to a friend at Washington to buy him a copy of the printed document at any price. This was not easily done. Only one copy for each member had been printed, and these were as far as possible suppressed by the *democrats*. Finally one wash purchased for $25! Gen. Leach recived it at a discussion in Yadkin county.—He allowed Scales to make his accustomed denials, and then, amidst the greatest excitement and enthusiastic applause, produced the document, which Mr. Scales was compelled to admit was genuine. Gen. Leach then read from it all the items which Mr. Scales had pronunced false and slanderous.

Mr. Scale's countenance, during all this process, was a study for any "member of the humane society.—Leach ought to have bought one of those $1350 looking-glasses, for Scales to see himself in from top to toe.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The War News.

There have been no important movements since the battle of the 24th—the details of which are very imperfect, with no reliable estimates of the losses on either side, but they are admitted to be very heavy.

The battle took place at Solferino. In the dispatches of the 25th from Napoleon to the Empress, it is stated—"The enemy withdrew last night. I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria.

Private dispatches received at Paris, say the Austrians had 35,000 men killed, wounded and missing, lost sixteen flags and seventy-five cannons, but no circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris.

Vague rumors put the French loss at 12,000 killed and wounded.

It is stated that 280,000 Austrians were in the field, and thier lines extended 10 miles. The French and Sardinians had a much smaller force.

The battle lasted 12 hours or more.

Man Shot.

On Friday evening last, just after supper, Owen Norment shot Charles Tittermerry, at Quinn's grocery in this place, with a rifle, the ball passing entirely through the left side of the breast, and through a partition wall of the room. The parties had quarrelled during the day, and in the evening Tittermerry returned to the grocery in which Norment was a clerk, and renewed the quarrel. After wrangling some time, (the deceased, it is said, using very abusive language,) Norment, who was standing behind the counter, about ten steps off, caught up the rifle and fired, the ball entering the body of Tittermerry as above stated, who was sitting in a chair at the opposite side of the room. Two persons were sitting very near to Tittermerry when he was shot. These are about the facts as we have them from eye witnesses. Tittermerry lived two days and nights after receiving the wound, and then expired.

Norment immediately made his escape. Sheriff Grier promptly issued a hand-bill for his apprehension, but up to this time he has not been arrested.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Fight between a Doctor and Doctress.

A ludicrous combat between a female physician, Mrs. Stilwell, and a regular trowsered doctor named McNeill, took place in the streets of Dewitt, Iowa, a few days ago. The affair grew out of professional rivalry, the immediate provocation being a lengthy article in the village paper from the pen of the male disciple of Esculapius, severely reflecting upon the character of his professional sister. The latter, after a careful diagnosis of the case, decided that it was one calling for a vigorous application of a stimulant in the shape of a cow-skin.

Providing herself with this article, she hunted up her traducer, and plied him so assiduously with heavy doses of the new therapeutical agent, at remarkably short intervals, that the patient, unable to bear such bold practice, clasped the fair practitioner in his arms, and held her so forcibly and affectionately that the efforts of the town marshal were necessary to release her. At latest accounts, both doctress and patient were doing well.

Put them at Work.

A great aim in family discipline should be to provide for each of the juveniles some line of pursuit which will give them a sense of their usefulness and necessity to the household. This feeling properly instilled into their minds will make them members of society, valuable to others, and happy in themselves. The Creator, who makes nothing in vain, does not in vain send human beings into the world if only they would find their places and fill them. Idle men and women are the bane of any community. They are not simply clogs upon society, but become, sooner or later, the cause of its crime and poverty, its folly and extravagance. In plain old English, every family motto should read: "Be somebody; do something; bear your own load."—*Phil. American.*

Coal Oil and Coke.

Henry E. Colton, Esq., has presented to us a lump of coke, part of the residuum of some Deep River coal, from which, by means of a small retort, he had extaacted the oil. He informs us that he had made 5 gallons of oil from as many bushels of coal, and that the coke is worth more to iron manufacturers than the coal was before the oil was extracted. As we have heretofore stated, Mr. Colton intends to engage in the manufacture of the oil upon an extensive scale.—*Fay. Observer.*

To the People of the Sixth District.

"LET US SEARCH THE RECORD."

We have prepared, from official sources, the following fact, which we recommend to the careful perusal of all into whose hands this sheet may come. The *votes*, taken from the Congressional Globe, will show how Mr. Scales acted on some very important measures, and how expert he was at *dodging* questions, by not voting. The statements which we are about to submit, are true, and will expose more of the duplicity and misrepresentations with which we have had to contend ever since this Congressional campaign commenced.

We expect to do our full duty during this canvass, and may hereafter notice some of the *little electioneering tricks* about home, which will astonish the natives!

Read and Circulate.

The *Sentinel* of week before last foreshadowed the *issue* of last week, by this ominous foreboding:

"In our next we shall commence giving the votes, and we say *woe* unto him, upon whose head the responsibilities of these extravagances shall fall. They will not touch Mr. Scales, his skirts are clear, he voted against them every one. But how stands the case with Hon. John A. Gilmer, General Leach's political father and champion? *his* vote stands "cheek by jole" side by side with that of the most extravagant and reckless Black Republican. Should this investigation then fall heavily upon Mr. Gilmer? Should it grind any one to powder; then, are our opponents responsible and not we."

Well, this murmuring thunder in the distant horizon made us almost tremble with fear, and think of really preparing to "stand from under!" The editor, however, has been safely delivered, and is doing well. "The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse!" What a miserable abortion!

In the Sentinel's overwhelming array of extravagant votes given by Mr. Gilmer, it is actually shown that, session before last, Mr. Gilmer voted $790,000 to *pay a debt* the government owed for paper and printing!—What are the facts in the case?

Simply that an exorbitant contract had been made by those in power, for paper and printing for the government, whereby a *debt* of $790,000 had been contracted. Although it was an imprudent and extravagant contract, it nevertheless was a contract which the *honor* and *good faith* of the government required to be met. The alternative was presented to Congress to *pay* it in *honor*, or to *repudiate* it in *dishonor!* Mr. Gilmer marched up like an honest man, and said *pay it*, while Mr. Scales, like many dishonest men in their private dealings, refused to pay it. Was that common fair dealing?

Another horrible (!) vote of Mr. Gilmer, was a case of this sort:

Charles Potterfield entered a parcel of land and paid the Government for it. It turned out afterwards that one Cockran, by pre-emption right, or in some way, had a prior claim to it, and that the Government had no right to sell it. Potterfield died, and his children asked the government to give them back the same number of acres. Mr. Gilmer voted for it, Mr. Scales against it.

The mere statement of this case, is sufficient to make any man with a spark of honor in his bosom, say, Gilmer did right. If one man buys land of another, and his title fails, the law and justice require that the seller should not keep the money without giving him other land. And we blush for the man who votes against so just a claim. If it be true, as the *Sentinel* states, that the Hon. A. M. Scales voted against this just claim, we ask the voters of this District, if he is a fit man to represent them?

But, Mr. Scales, we do not intend to let you escape with this. You shall have enough of your votes, and you may thank your organ at the court-house for it. We intend to hold up to the gaze of the people *your record* in its true colors. While your friends are caviling and quibbling over a few of Mr. Gilmer's votes, (for which General Leach is not responsible,) involving a few thousands, we will show that you *voted away millions.*

We will begin with Mr. Scales' votes given at the last session of the last Congress, which lasted but 90 days. During this time MR. SCALES WAS ABSENT EIGHTEEN TIMES when the yeas and nays were called, or *dodged*, to shun responsibility! This is the record of the man, who, as the Sentinel had the hardihood to assert, "has at *all times*, and *under all circumstances* been *punctually at his post*, and *true* to your interests!" *Absent or dodged eighteen times in ninety days*, when he was getting about $40 per day!! How often he was *absent* when votes were taken at other times, we have no means of ascertaining.—The Journals only show the members' names when the yeas and nays were called, which is not one time in five when a vote is taken. Could we arrive at this, what a shameful record of *absence and dodging* during these short 90 days, of this "faithful Representative," Mr. Scales, who, the Sentinel says, "was *at all times punctually* at his post!"

People of the Sixth Congressional District!—did you send Mr. Scales to Congress merely to draw his $40 per day, or to attend to his duties? Can you trust such a man?

Let us examine whether his record of votes, taken from the Congressional Globe, show any better for him:

January 4, 1859, page 219.—House called. No quorum to transact business. John A. Gilmer present, *Alfred M. Scales absent.*

Jan. 10, 1859, page 276.—Resolution pending calling on the Secretary of War for the amount of money *expended* for barracks, &c., and recommending a *more economical* system to be introduced. Mr. Davis, of Miss., in order to give his Democratic friends an opportunity to shirk the responsibility of a vote, at 2 o'clock p. m., *moved to adjourn*;—Mr. Scales voted *for* adjournment, Mr. Gilmer *against* it.

What do you think of this *wearied* Representative, voting to adjourn at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Had he already earned his $40?

Jan. 11, 1859, page 318.—Scales voted to *censure* the brave and gallant Com. Paulding, for having arrested that freebooter and outlaw, Wm. Walker, who was on a piratical expedition against Nicaragua, a government with which we were at peace.

Gilmer voted against it. Yeas 56. Nays 128.

Jan. 13, 1859, page 361.—On motion to print Evans' Geological Report, involving a cost of $7,000.

Scales *dodged*, Gilmer voted against it.

Jan. 24, 1859, page 545.—In the Committee of the Whole, to *facilitate business*, a resolution was offered *cutting down* debate to five minutes; the vote was yeas 131, nays 62.

Gilmer for it. Scales against it.

What an industrious Representative was this Mr. Scales!

Jan. 27, 1859, page 635.—On motion to *cut down* the salaries of members of the Diplomatic Corps, and to reduce the appropriations from $204,000 to 105,000.

Gilmer voted for it. *Scales dodged.*

Jan. 27, 1859, page 635.—On motion to give Mr. Buchanan $75,000, to be spent on a few pets who were to go through the form of teaching, in Africa, some captured negroes,

Gilmer voted No. Scales *dodged.*

Jan. 27, 1859, page 636.—Scales was *absent or dodged three times*, when the vote was taken on the African Slave Trade. Gilmer was present.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 641.—A bill was before the House involving an expenditure of upwards of *two millions* of dollars,

Gilmer voted against it. Scales *dodged.*

Jan. 31, 1859, page 703.—Resolution to investigate the Willetts Point *fraud* when Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War had paid *ten prices* for some property.

Gilmer voted to investigate. Scales dodged. Was Scales afraid of involving a political friend?

Feb. 1. 1859, pages 725 and 726.

Two votes taken on the Homestead Bill, giving away the public lands.

Mr. Gilmer was present and voted to lay the bill upon the table, (amounting to a rejection.) Scales was absent or dodged!

Feb. 9, 1859, page 894.—When the House had under consideration the Legislative Appropriation Bill, involving upwards of Ten Millions of dollars,

Absent, Mr. Scales. Gilmer present.

Feb. 9, 1859, page 913.—When the Legislative and Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, involving ten millions nine hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, ($10,932,363,50,) was on its final vote, yeas 98 nays 83,

Gilmer voted against it, and Scales voted for this monstrous bill, for which purposes Mr. Fillmore expended only $7,265,000.

Feb. 12, 1859, page 1010.—An amendment to the Oregon Bill, providing that Oregon should not come into the Union as a State till she had a population of 93,000, sufficient to entitle her to one member, and *prohibiting* unnaturalized foreigners from voting, coming up, the vote was

For it, Gilmer. Against it, Scales.

Feb. 14, 1859, page 1024.—In order to have more time to transact business, a motion was made to hold night sessions. The resolution was adopted.

For it, Gilmer. Against it, Scales.

WAS HE SLEEPY?

Feb. 16, 1859, page 1064.—Hour of meeting, 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock but 59 members present among whom was Mr. Gilmer, but no quorum to transact business; 83 members were absent, among whom was Mr. Scales, *without any excuse.*

Was he punctual at his post?

Feb. 17, 1859, page 1193.—The Army Bill, appropriating $15,248,657 28, (upwards of fifteen millions of dollars) passed—yeas 116, nays 93.

For it, Scales. Against it, Gilmer, While Mr. Fillmore, for the same purpose, expended but 7,898,775, (not quite eight millions, of dollars.) Mr. Buchanan *has nearly doubled it.*

Feb. 22, 1859, page 1227.—A bill before the House, to give 160 acres of land to *Privateers*, persons who refused to enter the army, but under letters of marque captured unarmed English merchant vessels, not engaged in hostilities: Every vessel, with its cargo, which they captured, became the property of these *Privateers.*

This class *of* men, who fought for plunder on the high seas, Mr Scales voted to give 160 acres of land, individually, while he was unwilling to give one dollar, by way of pension to the gallant soldier who regularly entered the American Army, and fought the battles of our country in the second War of Independence,

Gilmer voted for pensioning the soldiers, but *against* giving land to Privateers. Scales voted for the privateers, and against the soldier!

Feb. 24, 1859, page 1321.—Bills before the House appropriating large sums of money to pay for printing Blanks and advertising mail routes.—A motion was made to amend the bill so as to require the advertisements to be printed in the two papers, in each State, having the largest circulation—yeas 91, nays 104.

For the amendment, Gilmer.

Against it, Scales. He wanted his friend of the Sentinel to have his share of the spoils, as pay for defending the corruptions of the administration.

Feb. 24, 1859, page 1322.—By the mismanagement of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Post Office Department was involved in debt to the amount of $3,838,728, (nearly four millions of dollars.) Mr. Gilmer voted for a bill providing means to meet this *deficiency;* Scales voted against it.

Here is another instance of Scales' effort to *repudiate* the debts of his own party!

Feb. 25, 1859, page 1378.—Roll called, no quorum present; business of the House *delayed three hours!*—103 members *absent*, among whom was *Alfred M. Scales*, the Sentinel's *punctual* member.

[This was near the close of the session, when the Post Office bill, the Naval bill, and the Miscellaneus appropriation bills had to be acted on]

Feb. 26th, 1859, page 1414.—A bill had passed both Houses, granting land to each State in the Union, to aid in educating the youths of the country in the Agricultural and the Mechanic arts, under which North-Carolina would receive two hundred thousand acres of land. It was vetoed by the President. And on a motion made in the House to pass it over the President's veto, yeas 105, nays 96,—Gilmer voted yea; SCALES, in the support of the kingly power of the President, voted no.

Feb. 26, 1859.—House Post Office bill passed, yeas 108, nays 104. For it Gilmer.

Against it Scales, by the side of *Giddings, Grow, Lovejoy*, and others of the *rankest Abolitionists!*

March 1, 1859, page 1559.—On the bill granting $87,000 for repairing the piers at Chicago, *the residence of Judge Douglas*, the vote was, yeas 108, nays 70.

Gilmer voted; but Scales *dodged*, and no mistake: For the roll was called *three other times* on the *same day*, and he answered to his name.

Scales attachment and devotion to Judge Douglas, whom he says he would *cordially* support for President, was so strong that he could not vote against this bill, and he had not the nerve to vote for it. Can such a man be relied on?

March 2, 1858, page 1591.—Bill up for appropriating $55,000 to improve the St. Clair Flats, yeas 113, nays 58.

Against it Gilmer. SCALES DODGED.

March 2, 1859, page 603.—On amendment to *strike out* $9,000, the salary of Gerge P. Marsh, and insert in lieu thereof $6,000, yeas 105, nays 56. SCALES DODGED AGAIN.

June 11, 1858, Journal Ho. Reps. 1099.—Amendment to the Post Office bill.—

Sec. 10. And be it enacted that after the 30th of June, 1858, the rates of postage on all letters sent through the mails shall be *five* cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and *ten* cents for any distance over three thousand miles.

The question being put, Will the House agree thereto, the vote was yeas 39, nays 121.

Scales voting for it.—Gilmer against it.

March 3, 1859, page 1673.—Mr. Scales voted in favor of the bill authorizing the Administration to re-issue twenty or more millions of Treasury Notes, to make the President full-handed, so that he could lavish the money for electioneering and other purposes, when Mr. Scales had declared in his pamphlet speech, (Feb. 10, 1859, on page 8) that the ordinary receipts of sixty-one millions of dollars in the Treasury, were enough for any economical administration.

We call upon our readers to turn to the last clause of said speech, and read what he there said.

If Mr. Scales was honest in what he said, why twenty-one days thereafter, did he vote to place twenty millions or more in the hands of the President to be used for corrupt purposes, the Administration alone knows; why did he vote thus, when he declared that sixty-one millions "ought to be sufficient, and if properly and economically used, would be sufficient for *all* the purposes of the Government."

After this *practical illustration* of Mr. Scales' *economy*, well may the honest people of this District *doubt his sincerity*, and attribute the object of that printed speech, with which the District has been flooded, more to a desire to *secure his re-election*, than to even remotely assist in effecting retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the government!

Salem Press.

Read and Reflect!

1859.

$83,000,000 More of Money Gone!

An official statement just published in Mr. Buchanan's special organ, the Washington *Constitution*, furnishes us with an account of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, *exclusive* (mind, EXCLUSIVE) *of trust funds and payments on the public debt.* It is as follows:

Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, - -	$23,686,181 67
Interior, - - - -	4,753,972 60
War, - - - -	23,243,822 38
Navy, - - - -	14,712,610 21
	$66,396,586 86

But that is not all. A part of the annual appropriations for each fiscal year is never expended until after its expiration, but all is spent in the end. The Congressional appropriations for the past year were $83,000,000, while the receipts have been considerably less than $60,000,000, or about $23,000,000 less than the expenses of the government. Where is this enormous deficiency to come from? Do the people not see that, if not put a stop to by them, such management of the financial affairs of the country will inevitably lead to DIRECT TAXATION, and that, too, at no very distant day? Let them reflect—with what degree of satisfaction would they behold the Federal Assessor of Taxes alight at their doors, and proceed to take an inventory of their effects, preparatory to collecting a hundred millions for the support of the General Government? Do they not think they are already sufficiently taxed?

The above statement shows a beautifully economical state of things, truly—practice against professions with a vengeance! While Messrs. Buchanan, Stephens, and other Locofocos high in place, were heard a few months ago loudly protesting that $40,000,000 was ample for the public expenses, we now find these very men officially confessing that they have, within the last brief year wickedly scattered to the winds $3,000,000 *more than twice that amount of the people's money, and* $23,000,000 *more than the income of the Government for the same period!* What management! What shameful abuse of the popular confidence! At such a rate, how much longer can we keep the ship of State afloat? Verily it is rapidly drifting to destruction. Nothing can save it but a thorough reform—a complete cleansing of the National councils and all departments of the Government from the corrupting and blighting presence and influences of Locofocoism. Let the voters, without respect to party affinities, of the Sixth District reflect soberly and as patriots upon the monstrous facts and probabilities that stare them in the face, and act promptly and to the purpose on the first Thursday in August next. Let the voters of the State give that day to their country. It will repay them a thousand fold in averting calamities which are inevitable if they do not exert themselves. To action, then—to action!

1858.

$92,330,461?

Few persons will conceive how immense the above amount really is, by merely glancing at the figures. For the year ending June 30, 1858, (according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury,) the present Administration expended—squandered—in divers unnecessary and dishonest ways, this stupendous sum of money, And yet Mr. Buchanan himself had declared just previous to his accession to power, that forty or fifty millions would be ample for all the legitimate demands of Government upon the people's Treasury. But, right upon the heels of this declaration and in opposition to all precedent, Mr. Buchanan, in time of profound peace, expended in a single year **$92,330,461!!**

To convey a clearer idea of the magnitude of this sum, we ask the attention of our farmer friends to the following calculation: Take the average market value of North Carolina land to be $8 per acre, ordinary improvements included, and a convenient, profitable farm to consist of 200 acres, the value of the farm would be $1,600. Now, how many farms like this one did the present "Democratic" Administration prodigally run through with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858? A simple sum in division will answer the question. Here it is:

Price per Farm.) Gov. Disbursed. (No. Farms Squandered.

$1600) $92330461 (57,706

8000

12330

11200

11304

11200

10461

9600

861

Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and six farms!—*Good North Carolina Farms!*—expended—squandered—wasted—in one brief year by "Democratic" economy in the management of the Government! and more than enough beside to buy half of another farm! Comment is useless.

Voters of the Sixth District, you can and ought to appreciate the enormity which the above facts demonstrate. At the same rate of disbursement, how long would it take to consume the whole landed value of our glorious good "Old North State?"

☞ Let every man, whether he be Whig, Democrat, or American, who is an advocate of honesty and good government, make free and efficient use of the following statements. They are true—strictly true—and may therefore be implicitly relied on. Just for a moment seriously contemplate the startling fact that the present pseudo-Democratic Administration is prodigally disbursing the government finances to party favorites and speculators at the frightful and ruinous rate of

$92,330,461 per year!
$7,694,205 per month!
$1,795,311 per week!
$256,473 per day!
$10,686 per hour!
$178.10 per minute!
$2.96 per second!!!

Yet, such is incontestibly the truth, the proof of which we furnish by the re-publication of the subjoined Exhibit, all payments on the public debt being deducted:

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

An Exhibit of the Expenditures.

Exclusive—[mark it, *exclusive*]—of the payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the Government for the last ten years, ending the 30th of June in each year, have been as follows:

1849 . .	$41,178,395	1854 . .	$51,018,250
1850 . .	38,425,052	1855 . .	56,365,304
1851 . .	43,787,892	1856 . .	60,172,502
1852 . .	39,732,081	1857 . .	64,878,828
1853 . .	43,544,262	1858 . .	71,901,130

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792 - -	$3,797,493	1808 to 1812 - -	$36,147,887
1792 to 1796 - -	12,053,305	1812 to 1816 war	106,537,086
1796 to 1800 - -	21,338,351	1816 to 1820 - -	55,595,067
1800 to 1804 - -	17,174,433	1821 - - - -	10,723,470
1804 to 1808 - -	23,927,244	1822 - - - -	9,837,642
Total aggregate - - - - - - - - - -			$302,264,868
Total aggregate for 1854 to 1858 - - - -			304,426,004

Showing an excess of expenditure during the last *five* years, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of $2,171,135, over the *entire* expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

The expenditures during the administration of John Quincy Adams, were as follows:

1825 - - - - -	$11,490,459	1827 - - - - -	12,254,397
1826 - - - - -	13,962,316	1828 - - - - -	12,566,041
Total aggregate - - - - - - - - - -			$49,313,213
Annual average expenditure from 1855 to 1858—four years - - - - - - - -			$63,329,438

Showing an average expenditure for *each and every year* of the last four years, of $14,017,325—*more* than the *entire* expenditure of the whole four years of the much abused administration of John Quincy Adams!

These figures are *facts*. We challenge the closest scrutiny into their accuracy. They fasten upon the Democratic rule, which has cursed the country for the last six years, an enormity of increased expenditure and waste of the public money unparalleled in its previous history!

While the above article shows how much of the public funds is annually squandered by the Buchanan dynasty, the following paragraph may serve to give some idea of

How the Money Goes.

"At Niagara 19 men are employed at an expense of $12,000 to collect $8,000—at Oswego 23 at $18,000 to collect $6,005—at Buffalo 20 men at $17,000 to collect $10,000—at Plattsburg 26 men at $14,000 to collect $18,000—at Burlington 33 men at $16,000 to collect $8,500—at Wiscasset 8 men at $7,000 to collect $13;—at Portsmouth 21 men at $11,000 to collect $5,500—at Newberryport 13 men at $16,200 to collect $9,000—at Marblehead 9 men $2,200 to collect $250—at New Bedford 14 men at $6,500 to collect $4,860—at Perth-Amboy 13 men at $1,500 to collect $1,500—at Norfolk 23 men at $19,000 to collect 91,000—at Ocracok 7 men at $2,000 to collect 82—at Toledo 7 men at $4,400 to collect 567—at Detroit 10 men at 19,000 dollars to collect 13,000—at San Francisco 154 men at 102,000 dollars to collect 158,000—at Benicia 3 men at 4,400 dollars to collect 2,300—at Stockton 1 man at 3,100 dollars to collect 143—at Sacramento 1 man at 3,500 dollars to collect 36—at Monterey 3 men at 7,050 dollars to collect 45—at San Pedro 6 men at 4,200 dollars to collect 304."

Markets

Statesville Market—July 14, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 12 @0 12½	Feathers	0 35 @0 40
Beef	0 4½@ 5½	Flour	5 00 @5 00
Beeswax	0 22½@0 25	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @0 00	Hides, dry	0 12
Coffee	0 14 @0 16½	Green	0 06
Candles, Tallow	0 20	Lard	0 00 @0 12
Adamantine	0 30 @0 35	Linsey cl	0 30 @0 35
Corn	0 80 @0 85	Molasses	0 40 @0 65
Chickens	0 10 @0 10	Nails	0 06 @0 07
Dried Apples, peeled	0 00	Peas	0 85 @1 00
Dried Peaches, peeled	0 00	Rags	0 02½
unpeeled	0 00	Rice	0 06
Eggs, doz	0 08	Salt	2 25 @0 00
		Sugar	0 10 @0 12
		Loaf	0 16 @0 18
		Tallow	0 10 @0 12
		Wheat	0 90 @1 00

Fayetteville Market—July 12, 1859.

Alum	0 60	Iron, Swedish	
Bacon	0 10 @0 14	com bar	0 06 @0 06½
Bagging, Gunny	0 18 @0 20	do wide	0 07 @0 07½
Dundee	0 18 @0 20	Amer.	0 05½@0 06
Beeswax	0 30	Eng.	0 04 @0 04½
Coffee, Rio	0 12½@0 13½	Lard	0 13 @0 14
Laguira	0 13½@0 14	Lead	0 08 @0 08½
Java	0 20@0 00	Molasses Cuba	0 28 @0 30
Cotton, Fair to good	0 11 @0 11½	N. O.	0 45 @0 50
Ord. to mid.	0 10½@0 10½	Nails	0 04½@0 05
Cot Yarn, 5 to 10	1 05	Oil, Linseed	1 00
Dom. Goods, Sheet'g	0 8½@0 10	Tan'rs	0 70 @1 00
Osnab.	0 11 @0 11½	Salt, sack Liverp.	1 25
Feathers	0 45 @0 50	Shot, ⅞ bg. Com'on	2 25 @0 00
Flaxseed	1 00 @1 15	Buck	2 37½
Flour, Family	6 75 @0 00	Spirits, P. Br.	1 00 @1 25
Super.	6 40 @6 50	N C Ap	0 85 @0 95
Fine	6 15 @6 25	North'n Apple	0 65 @0 75
Scratch	5 90 @6 00	N C Wh	0 50 @0 60
Grain, Corn	1 15 @1 25	North'n do	0 35 @0 40
Wheat	1 25	Sugars, Loaf	0 13½
Rye	1 20 @1 25	Crush	0 12½@0 13½
Oats	0 50 @0 60	Coffee	0 10 @0 10½
Peas	1 10 @1 20	P. Rico	0 09 @0 10
Hides, Dry	0 11 @0 12½	N. O.	0 08½@0 09½
Green	0 05 @0 06	Tallow	0 10
		Wool	0 18 @0 19

Salisbury Market—July 12, 1859.

Apples, Dried	0 50 @1 25	Molasses, Cuba	0 37 @0 45
Bacon	0 11 @0 12	N. Orl.	0 55 @0 65
Beeswax	0 20 @0 25	Musco.	0 45 @0 50
Candles, Adamantine	0 24 @0 30	Nails cut	0 05¼@0 06
Coffee, Rio	0 12½@0 14	Oats	0 40 @0 50
Java	0 17 @0 22½	Oils, Tanners	0 50 @0 95
Cotton	0 10 @0 11	Rags, ℔	0 02½
Corn	0 80 @0 90	Salt, sck.	1 90 @2 00
" Meal	0 90 @1 00	Sugar, Brown	0 08 @0 11
Feathers	0 30 @0 35	Crush	0 13 @0 15
Flour, ℔ bbl.	5 00 @5 50	Clar.	0 10 @0 11
℔ sack	2 50 @2 75	Tallow	0 10 @0 12
Iron, bar	0 05	Wheat, White	1 00 @1 15
Lard	0 10 @0 12	Red	1 00 @1 05
		Wool	0 25 @0 30

Charlotte Market—July 12, 1859.

Bacon, Hams ℔	0 12½	Rye	0 80 @0 00
Sides	0 11	Peas	0 70 @0 75
Hog	0 11 @0 11½	Beans, white	1 00
Beeswax	0 30	Oats	0 40 @0 00
Butter	0 18 @0 20	Meal	0 80
Candles, Adamantine	0 27 @0 30	Hides, Dry	0 12 @0 13
Sperm	0 40	Green	0 05 @0 06
Coffee, Rio	0 12½@0 14	Iron, Comm.	0 04 @0 05
Laguira	0 14 @0 16	Rolled	0 05½
Java	0 18 @0 20	Lard	0 12½@0 13
Cotton, Fair to good	0 10 @0 10½	Molasses, N. O.	0 55
Ordin to mid.	0 09 @0 09½	Su. Ho.	0 60
Flour, Ex sup. in bbls	6 00 @0 00	W. I.	0 33 @0 40
In bags	2 75 @0 00	Nails	0 05 @0 06
Superfi.	2 50 @0 00	Salt, sck.	1 40 @1 50
Fine	2 50 @0 00	Spirits, Rye wh	0 75 @0 00
Grain, Wheat	1 05 @1 12	N. C.	0 55 @0 00
Corn	0 80 @0 82	Ap. Br.	0 75 @1 00
		Peach	1 00 @1 50
		Sugars, N. Orl.	0 09 @0 11
		Loaf	0 14 @0 16

WANTED,

A **YOUNG MAN**, TO TAKE CHARGE of some Negroes to Texas. Start about the first of September. Apply to
JOEL A. HUGGINS, or
JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, July 11, 1859. 32-tf

COOK WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, a woman who understands how to cook and wash, for the balance of the year. Apply at the Express Office. [July 8,

NEW GROCERY AND Dry Goods Store

NOTICE
To Close Cash Buyers!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENed in the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co., with an

ENTIRE NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, TRUNKS,
HARDWARE, NOTIONS,
&c., &c.,

To which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a

GENERAL STORE

Having purchased largely, he is determined to sell at prices which will command attention in the

CHEAPEST MARKETS.

His business will be conducted strictly on the

CASH
OR READY PAY SYSTEM,

by which no bad debts are made, and he can therefore afford to sell

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

A call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *NO TROUBLE* ☜
TO SHOW GOODS.
S. FRANKFORD.

☞ All kinds of **Country Produce** bought, or taken in exchange for Goods, at
Cash Prices.
Salisbury, July 8, 1859. 31-tf

NOTICE
TO TRAVELERS

HAVING CONTRACTED TO CARRY the U. S. Mail from Statesville to Lenoir, I purpose, on the 1st July, 1859, to commence running

A TWO-HORSE HACK

twice a week (for the benefit of the traveling public) from Statesville via Taylorsville and Ellen Dale Chalybeate Springs, to Lenoir and back.

Leave Statesville Monday and Friday 6 a. m. and arrive at Lenoir same days 10 p. m. Returning, leave Lenoir Tuesday and Saturday 6 a. m. and arrive at Statesville 9 p. m.

This line will supply a want that has long existed, a public conveyance west from W. N. C. Railroad at Statesville, in the direction of Wilkesboro' and Jefferson via Taylorsville and Lenoir, and will intersect the tri-weekly stage line from Abingdon, Va., to Lincolnton, N. C., at Lenoir.

Any person wishing to visit the HIGH SCHOOLS at Taylorsville, Olin, Rocky Springs, Ellen Dale Chalybeate Springs, to the Female College at Lenoir, can have public conveyance from McLean's Hotel. The charge will be low.

Strict personal attention will be given and every effort made to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize this line.

Office at Statesville, at McLean's Hotel; at Lenoir, at the Post Office.
ROBT. H. TEAGUE, *Proprietor.*
July 8, 1859. 31-3m

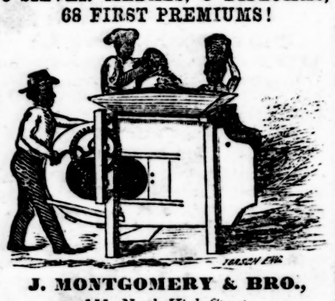
CHEAP FANCY
DRY GOODS!

I WILL SELL THE BALLANCE OF my stock of Fancy Dry Goods at a little over

N. YORK COST PRICE!

☞ *Call and get Bargains.* ☜
WILLIAM S. CASON.
July 8. 31-tf

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!



J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
155 *North High Street,*
Baltimore, Md.
Inventors and Manufacturers of their
DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,
CELEBRATED
For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from $10 to $15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusuallly full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

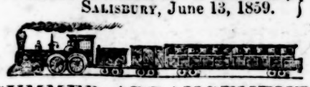
every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is $34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.
J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.
E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.
July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, June 13, 1859.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, THE 15th inst., a train of cars will leave Salisbury daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.30 p. m., or soon after the arrival of the North Carolina cars, carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba River, where it will be met by comfortable and commodious 4-horse post coaches, which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch. Returning, the train will leave the Catawba river at 5 o'clock, a. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches, and reach Salisbury at 7.15 a. m., in time to breakfast and connect with the North Carolina mail train going east.

On the Banks of the Catawba, the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion, is prepared to entertain the traveling public.

By this route passengers going west will leave Salisbury in the evening and reach Asheville the next evening; also, coming east they will leave Asheville in the morning and arrive at Salisbury the next morning; and, besides being comfortably accommodated, they will have an opportunity of witnessing a great variety of the beautiful and picturesque.

The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury,	4.30	Third Creek,	5.15
Third Creek,	5.20	Statesville,	5.55
Statesville,	6.05	Catawba River,	6.45

RETURNING,

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Catawba River,	5.00	Statesville,	5.39
Statesville,	5.49	Third Creek,	6.25
Third Creek,	6.30	Salisbury,	7.15

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Salisbury, June 12. 29tf

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY,

J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL,
JUNIUS L. HILL, ASSISTANT.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will commence on **Thursday, July 7th, 1859.**

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.
June 24, 1859 29-tf

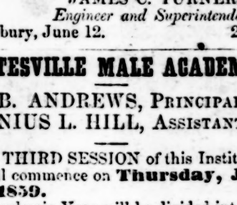
NOTICE.—The Committee to Examine Teachers of Common Schools for Iredell county, will meet as follows: In Statesville, on the second Saturdays in August, September, October, and November; and at Olin, on the fourth Saturdays in said months.

☞ All persons expecting to teach are requested to attend on said days, as they cannot be attended to at any other time.
M. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
July 1, 1859. 4w

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned
TIN WARE!



which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.
Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS
PRESERVING JARS,
for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of
Superior Cooking Stoves,
and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.
Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

AT JENKINS' CORNER.
Just Received,
5 HHDS. W. I. MOLASSES
20 Sacks prime RIO COFFEE
6 do Java; 3 do Laguira
3 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar
5 Bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar
10 Bbls. A. B. and C. Sugar
100 Sacks Salt
For sale cheap for cash or country produce.
J. F. MOOSE,
Salisbury, June 24, 1859. 6m

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
To Sell or Buy!!
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Corn Meal
FLOUR, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also,
Brooms, Buckets,
Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice and Ginger; *ALMONDS, CANDY, RAISINS,*
Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon,
Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed-Cords, Plow-Lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-Petre, &c., for sale cheap.
☞ *TERMS—CASH OR PRODUCE.*
J. F. MOOSE.
Salisbury, June 24, e859. 6m

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL,
IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE property of this Institution has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. O. G. and J. F. Foard. Arrangements have been made which place the subscriber in charge as Principal and Proprietor. The public can be assured that the Institution is now placed upon a firm and permanent basis. The school edifice is a three story brick building, with eight rooms for recitation, library and society halls, two large school rooms, and a commodious chapel.

The location is entirely healthy, and few villages in the State are so free from temptations to dissipation as is Olin. It is fourteen miles from Statesville, to which place there are daily trains on the Western Extension Railroad.

The subscriber is a graduate of the University of the State and has an experience of several years as an instructor. With the aid of competent assistants, he hopes to impart correct instruction to his pupils, moral and intellectual.

The libraries of the two Literary Societies offer facilities enjoyed at but few schools.

Tuition in the Classical depar-ment $20.00 per session. English, $10.00 to $15.00. Contingent fee, $1.00. Tuition and fees required *in advance.*

Board in good families from $7.50 to $8.00 per month.

The next session will open Wednesday, July 13th, and continue twenty-one weeks.
A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
Principal.
Olin, Iredell county, N. C., June 17. tf

650 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!!
Lying on Yadkin River.

INTENDING to remove West, the subscriber offers for sale the Valuable Plantation whereon he resides, lying on the Yadkin river and the road leading from Wilksboro' to Lenoir, in Caldwell county. There are in the tract 650 acres, over two hundred acres of which are under cultivation, including one hundred and fifteen acres of

Good Bottom Land!

The improvements are a plain Dwelling, outhouses, barns and stables, and a spring of pure water. The uncleared land is well timbered, and the location as beautiful and desirable as any farm in Caldwell county.

Persons desirous of buying will please call and examine for themselves. A bargain will be given. ☞ Terms, cash.
SANFORD DULA,
Elkville P. O., Caldwell county, N. C.
June 17, 1859. 5t

FOR SALE.

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING two doors west of Mr. J. W. Stockton's corner. The house is 25X73 feet, and is fitted up expressly for a Grocery and Provision store,—having a convenient cellar. In the absence of the subscriber, call on Mr. A. W. Jamison who is authorised to sell the property. If application be made early, a bargain will be given. Terms will be made easy.
H. B. REESE.
Statesville, N. C. 28-4w.

NEW CLOTHING STORE,
In Salisbury.

IF you wish to buy a nice suit of Clothing, for as little money as possible, call at
Head Quarters,
Next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's, Salisbury, N. C.
DAVID WEIL.
June 3, 1859. tf.

For Sale by FISHER & FOARD, Grocers and Commission Merchants, Newbern, North Carolina:

9000 Lbs. N. C. Bacon		68 Bbls. Ref. N. O. & W. I. Sugars	
35 Bbls. N. Y. Mess Pork		65 Bags Java, Rio, Mar. & Lag. Coffee	
10 Tons Peruvian Guano		25 Bbls. Ocean Mess Shad	
5 " Phosphatic do.		20 " Oc'n Ms. Blue Fish	
5 " California Guano		40 " N. C. Gross & Roe Herring	
100 Bbls. No. 1 Land Plaster		No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon, in bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. & ⅛ bbls.	
100 " " Hyd. Cement		Sugar, Soda, & Butter Crackers, at Baker's cash prices.	
550 Sacks G. A. Salt			
300 Bbls. Alexandria Lime			
2000 Flour Bags			
2000 Grain Bags			
75 Bbls. N. O. & Mus. Molasses			
20 Half-bbls. N. O. Molas.			

June 6, 1859. 2m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the **Buck Shoal Manufacturing Company,** have terminated their business as a Manufacturing Company and will no longer purchase or vend or manufacture cotton as a joint concern, and no member of said concern has any authority to contract for or on account of said Company or for or on account of any part of said Company.
A. R. LAURENCE.
may 20,'59-tf A. B. F. GAITHER.

Piano for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers a *first-rate* **Piano**, manufactured by Fisher & Co., for sale. It may be seen at the residence of Mrs. E. Howard, near Bethany, belonging to Mrs. Mims, she having removed from this State.
24-tf A. B. F. GAITHER, Agt.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

This well known HOUSE has been re-opened for the accommodation of the travelling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses, over other houses, is its being almost embowered in shade trees The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness quietude, commanding one of the first Mountain Views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the *very best*, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far-famed "*Silas.*"

About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a **Comfortable** and **Commodious Vehicle** to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton B. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, N. C., June 1st, '59. 27-6w

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.,
Are now receiving and opening, in the **Simonton Building,**
A NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF GOODS
FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,
Consisting of a General Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS
BONNETS, HATS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,
Drugs, Medicines & Dye-Stuffs, Crockery & Glassware,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &C.,

In short, we have in Store, and will keep a general assortment of Goods suited to the wants of the country.

Our Goods have been bought with **CASH**, and will be sold **for CASH, at Low Prices,** or *on Short Time to Punctual Dealers;* our intention being to Sell at accommodating prices, and to discard the **LONG CREDIT SYSTEM, short profits and prompt payments** being the best for both merchant and customers.

☞ Please call and examine. We will take pleasure in waiting upon you. ☜
A. W. JAMISON.
A. K. SIMONTON.
STATESVILLE, N. C., OTHO GILLESPIE.
APRIL 4, 1859. 18-tf W. H. MORRISON.

ALL ABOARD FOR HIGH PINTE!

Third Edition, Revised, Enlarged and Removed.

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT
HE HAS REMOVED
TO THE
HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS THE BOOK STORE,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
Where he is Receiving and Opening the LARGEST STOCK of
CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,
EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.
☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,* ☜
As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, he has the article to **Restore it:**
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
He is also AGENT for
Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINES,

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles,** or **Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**
S. J. RICKERT'S
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.
STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

GRAND OPENING
OF NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Ahead of Everybody!
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INVITE EVERYBODY to call and see our New Spring Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
They are rich and rare, and far surpass any Stock in beauty that was ever offered in Salisbury. We are selling off DRY GOODS rapidly, and eclipse all competition.
GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that our Stock is far *SUPERIOR* to *ANY* that has been offered to the public, and that our prices are down to the LOWEST water mark.
MOTTO—**Polite attention to Customers, and Small Profits.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and the Public generally, will find in addition to our Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a splendid Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
Of all sorts, sizes and prices.
HATS, FLATS, AND BONNETS,
Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
WOOD WARE, BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, TWINE, ROPE,
CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE,
and the best Stock of
SUGAR, COFFEE, AND MOLASSES,
ever offered in Salisbury.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on us by our friends last Season, and hope, by strict attention to business, and low prices, they will still favor us with their purchases.

Don't fail to CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND ON THE CORNER opposite the Mansion Hotel.
McNEELY & YOUNG.
SALISBURY, N. C., March 25, 1859. 16-tf

HOFFLIN'S
Clothing Emporium,
MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.
My Stock consists of
SPRING AND SUMMER
Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
May 27, 1859.—5-6m

BAKER'S COCOA.
A most delicious article for the Sick and Convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.
SALISBURY, N. C.

Building Lot for Sale
IN STATESVILLE.

The Lot lying between the Post Office and Jos. W. Stockton's corner, measuring 32 feet front and 100 back, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. C. A. CARLTON.
JOHN H. DALTON.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

LECKIE & SON,
TIN and SHEET IRON WARE.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING, etc., etc.
Statesville, N. C.,
WOULD most respectfully call upon a generous public to sustain them in their line of business, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.
They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to order at the shortest notice. They have had good success in Roofing and Guttering with Tin, and would say to one and all, that they are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a distance, on low terms.
STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot of *COOK, PARLOR and SHOP STOVES,* also other articles in the Housekeeping line, in a short time.
They will sell very low for cash, or to punctual dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all cases warrant them to be made of the best materials, and workmanship inferior to none.
Old Copper, Pewter, and Produce taken in exchange for work. Give us a call and try us. LECKIE & SON.
April 22, 1859. 20-1y

LIME! LIME!
I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.
may 13-23

Agriculture.

Hints for the Garden.

Frequent stirring of the soil, about all growing crops, in the absence of rain, admits of the action of the atmosphere, and they enjoy the benefit of the dews—both most salutary in their effects.

Mulching trees transplanted this spring, also tomato plants, as well as strawberry beds recently set out, is highly to be commended.

Wood ashes liberally sown under large trees where the grass has disappeared, will speedily produce white clover and other grasses.

The white and yellow turnip-rooted radish should follow the early red, which will not stand the hot suns of summer.

Peas, bunch beans, spinach, beets, corn, &c., should be sown at intervals of two weeks, during the season, for a constant supply for the table or market.

Until out of danger, sprinkle the cucumber, squash, and melon plants, thrice a week, with wood ashes, early in the morning when the dew is on, to protect them against insect depredations.

Carefully tie up the rose and other flowering plants and shrubs requiring it. In another place *wire* supports are recommended.

In replanting corn which has failed, let it soak for three or four hours in rich manure water, and then roll in plaster. It will sprout nearly in half the time of other seed not steeped properly, and give strong plants.

Currants, gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries should be mulched with leaves or light stable manure, regularly twice a year. It will not only keep down the weeds—the great enemy of these fruits—but it will create a fine, rich loam, and afford abundant crops.

For garden walks there is no material, in our judgment, to compare to coal ashes. If the walks or alleys are dug out six inches and filled with these ashes, and rolled, it will act not only as a drain to the alley, but to the adjoining beds. In the wettest weather, and in all seasons these walks are in good condition. If but twenty or thirty yards a year are made in this way, in a few years the whole garden will have these admirable paths; and after that they can be top-dressed every spring with the accumulated ashes during the winter, and again rolled.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Flat Surface for Corn Lands.

The old fashion of hilling Indian corn—so long prevalent among our farmers—appears still to have many advocates. We are not at present prepared to discuss the subject in all its bearings, but shall merely offer a few remarks in relation to the advantages resulting from a flat surface on light soils, and from cultivating the crop with the cultivator, instead of cultivating with the plow, harrow and hoe.

It will be evident, we think, to every candid mind, that the practice of constructing large conical hills around the plants, on land which is light and dry, must inevitably tend to increase the effects of drought, inasmuch as it exposes more surface to the atmosphere, and consequently increases evaporation at times when all the moisture contained in the soil is required for the support and sustenance of the plants. When rain falls the conical hill conducts the water from the roots to the centre of space between the rows and hills, very little of the fluid being retained about the plants, or within range of the small roots, by which the *pabulum* is taken up by the growing plants, and without which they would immediately languish and decay.

On light soils we think hilling is always a disadvantage to the crop. Every fresh stratum of earth placed over the roots causes the protrusion of a new set of laterals, so the detriment of those previously formed. This exhausts the energy of the plant, without increasing in any great degree its powers of appropriating food from the surrounding soil, as the first formed roots cease to grow as soon as those caused by the deposition of new soil are developed, and in a short time will be found to have lost their vitality and become mere worthless appendages, and which may be as well removed from the system as not.

Besides, when the corn is "hilled up," the stalks are "blanched" and rendered brittle by the fresh soil, and this, in case of strong winds, causes them to break, which is an injury involving a diminution of product and consequent loss. It has also been remarked that corn, when cultivated without "hilling," and with a perfectly level or flat surface, will, when prostrated by the wind, rise much more readily than when the opposite method is pursued. And I know this to be so.

JOHN HAMILL.

Pumpkins.

The old method of cultivating pumpkins with Indian corn is not to be recommended. It is much better to grow both crops separately, as each requires a peculiar mode of treatment, which cannot be accorded where they are grown together, without considerable extra expense and care. For pumpkins, the best soil is that in which there is a liberal admixture of silicious earth, reposing upon a substratum of sand.—It should be deep, and reduced by working to a fine tilth. Such a soil, well manured with old compost, in which there is a liberal quantity of clay, will, with careful tillage, almost invariably produce good pumpkins.—The hills should be a good distance apart, rarely less than eight feet, as the trailing habits of the vines require much room for their expansion, and for the perfect maturation of the fruit. Both before and after the first and second hoeings, ashes should be applied, say half a pint or so to each hill. Care, however, should be taken to prevent its coming in actual contact with the plants during their earlier stages of developement, as the alkali of the ashes is too powerful for them, and would prove injurious if not fatal in its effects.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Recipe for making Black Berry Wine.

To every three pints of berries add one quart of water; suffer it to stand twenty-four hours; strain through a flannel jelly-bag; and to every gallon of the juice, add three pounds of good brown sugar, the white of three eggs beaten to a froth and stirred in the juice, a little spice, two dozen of cloves, and three nutmegs grated put in a small linen bag dropped in. After all are mixed, put it into a stone jug, filling it and reserving some of the same juice to fill up every day. Cover the jug over with a thin cloth and put it in a tub to catch the fermented juice. It will take about three weeks to ferment, then cork tight and put the jug in a cool place; let it stand for three months, then bottle and seal over.

Business Cards.

JAS. F. BELL, Jr.,
Attorney-at-Law & Solicitor in Equity,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

DR. Y. S. DEAN
Will attend all Calls both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, one door west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Dr. A. A. LAURENCE
HAVING COMPLETED HIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, and located, *permanently*, among them, respectfully presents his claims to the patronage of his friends in Statesville and Iredell.
Statesville, March 8, 1859. 14-tf

GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,
Is prepared to do
All kinds of Plate-work,
In the neatest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.
Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and antrum successfully treated. Communications, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS: Cash or note on completion of work.
☞ **Teeth Extracted without pain.** ☜
Feb. 25.—12-tf

BAKER'S COCOA.
A MOST DELICIOUS ARTICLE
For the sick and convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
21-3m SALISBURY, N. C.

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.
D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,
Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Carriers' Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.
☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

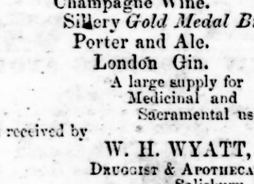
SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands who had given up all hope of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and is not nearly on the lowest, as the sickness of your stomach will guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Flatulency, Jaundice, Female Weakness, &c., and may be used safely as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (in twenty minutes, if two teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of the attack.
All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.
MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
—Also—
SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.
The Family Cathartic Pill is the best active Cathartic used in the market to-day.
The constantly increasing sales and the PILLS all express in regard to their merits within the last year.
The Profession well know on different portions of the FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to been compounded from a table Extracts, which act allopathy and homœopathy, as where a Cathartic is required. Pain in the Costiveness, Pain in the whole body, frequently, in neuralgia, fever, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Cold overness, Headache, or all Inflammatory Children or Adults. Purifier of the Blood flesh is heir, too numerous ment. Dose, 1 to 2.
PRICE 30 CENTS.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.
S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

NORTH CAROLINA MECHANICS' SNOW CAMP
MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing
FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES,
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.
The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.
Sugar Cane Crushers.
We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 8 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.
We still manufacture
Factory Gear, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.
A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.
Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.
Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.
Terms reasonable, to suit the times.
All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.
☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,
Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.
Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:
One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.
One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.
One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

FRENCH BRANDY, PURE!
Peach Brandy, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Apple Brandy, *Pure!* 4 years old.
Corn Whisky, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Port Wine, *Pure!* 6 years old.
Sweet Wine, *Pure!*
Madeira Wine, *Pure!*
Claret Wine, *Pure!*
Champagne Wine.
Sillery *Gold Medal Brand*
Porter and Ale.
London Gin.
A large supply for Medicinal and Sacramental uses;
Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.
THE CHEAPEST!
THE MOST RELIABLE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!
THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!!!
by the
Proprietor himself,
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, North Carolina.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!!
J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON
HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a
DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
IN STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS



HATS, CAPS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and other articles too tedious to enumerate.
—Also—
GROCERIES
of every description; and other
FAMILY SUPPLIES;
All of which will be sold very Low
For Cash or Country Produce.
Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.
March 31, 1859. 17-6m

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

HECKER'S FARINA.
Remarkably Wholesome & Nutritious.
Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
SALISBURY, N. C.

LIME! LIME!
I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.
may 13-23

[redacted]

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
Drugs, Medicines, &c.
OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown,
PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8¼ to 12½ cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.
PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.
French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.
Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.
Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.
GRASS SEEDS, last crop;
RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.
List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,
Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY;
AT
HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, on the 1st day of July, 1859, viz:

Alexander, Silas		Little, Mrs B	
Anglin, John S	2	Merrill, W S	
Brawley, Joel V		Montgomery, Mrs Mary E	
Comrie, Mr		Morrison, Harriet A	
Childs, Frank J	4	Madden, Jas P	
Fulton, Samuel		Peterson, J G	
Goodman, Rev H		Smith, J L	3
Hinton, Miss Sue		Roby, Joseph	
Jones, Miss Emma E		Summers, Mrs S E	
Jones, Jeremiah		Stevenson, Miss Mar	
Keistler, Rev P		Tayse, Miss Sarah E	
Johnson, L R		Tucker, James	
Lundy, B B		Tatum, Jos H	
Lirely, Miss Char.	2		

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.
July 8, 1859. 1t

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH,]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
53 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where an **Increased Stock** will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

SIMONTON HOUSE.
THE Subscribers having become lessees of this spacious new Hotel, located near the Public Square and Court House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first-class Hotel in the Union.
Mrs. M. A. WREN & SON.
July 3. 31-tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
August 28, 1858.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

HARNESS MAKING AT OLIN.
Weaver Brothers
Keep constantly on hand, at their Manufactory in OLIN, a large assortment of
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and everything else usually kept in a Harness Establishment.
We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains, to give us a call before buying elsewhere. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposits of Harness at Statesville, with J. W. Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & Co.; Jonesville, with Thos. T. Maxwell. 44-1y

3,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.
WANTED,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*
For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49-tf

JENKINS & AYER
Take pleasure in informing the Public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the
Boot and Shoe Line,
at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House." *All work Warranted.* "Dick" is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit," 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms moderate.
Statesville, Jan. 16. tf

LIVERY STABLE,
Statesville, N. C.
WE having obtained the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that we are prepared to
Hire Horses and Buggies,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.
We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.
All is under the management of the Proprietors, and no fear need be entertained.
33-tf BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

THE CHICKERING & SON'S 34 PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS.
THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the Public respectfully, that he guarantees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Address, T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.
Nov. 3, '58. Wilmington, N. C.
P. S.—To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD
IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

HECKER'S FARINA.
Remarkably Wholesome and Nutritious.
Just Received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
21-3m Salisbury, N. C.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

McLEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to
STATESVILLE,
Can be accommodated
With Meals at 25 cents each;
and comfortable
LODGINGS at the same rate.
Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms. JOS. A. McLEAN.
Oct. 19.

HECKER'S FARINA.
REMARKABLY Wholesome and Nutritious. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Salisbury, N. C.

NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a
MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,
Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either
IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.
Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.
He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.
Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.
The Subscriber offers for Sale
A **HOUSE & LOT** in STATESVILLE, near the Female College.
The Lot contains two acres of ground. The Improvements have all been put up within the last three years; and in the yard there is a Well of excellent Water.
Any person desirous of locating in this healthy and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.
Possession can be given at any time.
Oct. 1st. 44tf J. A. DAVIS.

RAILROAD NOTICE!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
FOR FREIGHT
For the Interior of North Carolina.
MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the Northeastern Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a
Cheap and Expeditious Route
from the Seaboard has been opened to them.
All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded *Free of Commission.*
No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse, until sent for.
A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
37-tf *Engineer & Superintendent.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.*
A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
In times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of Drugs, &c.
Various *Reports* and *Tracts* on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.
Address, for Reports or Treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia.
By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 45

BAKER'S COCOA.
A most delicious Article for the Sick
and Convalescent. Tranquilizing to Weak Nerves. Just received by
W. H. Wyatt,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.

Wanted,
5,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be paid in *CASH.*
Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
March 11, '59. 14-tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK and JOB
PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury, N. C.
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in
HIS ROOMS.
His Stables are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable Omnibus runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858. 26-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESD.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.
WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.
WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.
MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.
TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.
LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.
R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Furniture

WARE ROOMS,
IN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of **good Furniture, at very low prices,** will please give them a call.
Also, on hand,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-1y

Simonton Tannery.
I WILL continue the **Tanning Business, with John Hubbard as Foreman,** and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of **Sole, Harness,** and **Upper Leather, Calf** and **Sheep Skins,** &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.
I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

THRESHING MACHINES
The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of
WHEELER, MILLICK & &O.'S
CELEBRATED
THRESHING MACHINES,
which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.
A one-horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.
Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.
Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.
For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N. C.
JOHN B. TROY.
April 29, 1859. 21-tf